

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kedars.

LONDON, June 29, 1864.
The Prussians have captured the Island of Alsen, after some fighting.

The Danes lost several guns, and embarked in haste.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, June 30.—
The Times regards Grant's last movement as a practical admission of failure, and submits various considerations to show that his task is as difficult as ever.

Earl Russell went to Windsor yesterday, and had an audience of the Queen.

This subject is discussed in all the papers. The Times approves of Mr. Kinglake's amendment. The question he put to the House is, Is the government right in deciding against war? Answer, Yes or No.

The House voted to answer this question, because they must not be allowed credit for defending the honor of the country without taking my actual responsibility to themselves.

The Times (city article) says the discount market remains without any symptoms of pleasure. The Exchange Funds are stagnant, and seem likely to be free from material fluctuation for some time. Little anxiety is being felt with regard to politics. The general feeling of the country has confirmed the course marked out by the Government on Monday night.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET PRICES, 10,000 OR MORE; GREAT LOSS SUFFERED FOR SHIPS TO AMERICA IN IMPORTS, 6,044; PREVIOUSLY, 47,457.

LONDON, Thursday.—Stock Exchange—Opening prices: Consols, money, 90½; Consols, account, 90½; 2½ New-Drives.

Nox Prates.—Shares opened steady but have all gone very bad. Foreign money is still at 8½. Bills very good but have declined; they are now weak. Consols, 90½. Consols, account, 89½. Consolates, 42½-43.

FROM LONDON.

The Naval Fight—The London Conference—Tennyson's New Volume.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, June 25, 1864.

Capt. Winslow and Semmes are both of Southern birth, and in other days were fellow-sailors on the same ship. The time came when every American must decide whether he would stand beneath the flag of Freedom or that of Slavery. These two made their choices—and the flag of Slavery went down in the encounter with that of Freedom. Much clamor has been made by the English and French papers which sympathize with Slavery, by way of smoothing over the hard facts of the fight. The Constitutionnel, La France, &c., declare that a thrill of sympathy and enthusiasm for Semmes and the Alabama stirred the breast of France—the natural generosity of France for the brave and weak. But the facts show that, except in its own strength and self-reliance, the Kearsarge was weak.

The Bearhound and La Couronne were the only vessels near, both warm sympathizers with, and seconders of the Alabama. Crowds came from Paris and various parts of England to Cherbourg to cry "God speed" to the pirate, and only the gnashing of teeth was heard when the Kearsarge was seen. The Kearsarge was angrily ordered out of port—the Alabama assisted in every way. Old World usurpation and despotism recognized their ally in the pirate; their flag in the light side that floated the flag of a Free Republic. Then when the pirates were driven, the world said that the Confederate flag was not struck. Capt. Semmes says it was, but thereby proves that he and his crew are prisoners of war to-day. Then it was said that the Kearsarge was iron-plated. It was not but had only thrown its iron anchor chains over its side, which Semmes might have done for the Alabama had he had as much experience in fair fighting as in burning unarmed merchantmen. That the Alabama had every advantage that Cherbourg could give her may be justly inferred from the sums helped upon France by the ultra-Confederacy papers for her to fit out in the affair. All these things have been fully proved and reluctantly acknowledged during the week.

on the continent, according to Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, are taking heart, and confidently declare that the first gun fired by England will be the signal for the general European war for which they are hoping. That Lord Palmerston and the present Ministry will be able to pilot England through this storm is most doubtful. They are most unprepared. The Liberals hate them for their neglect of the poor, and all the rest of their misery to Denmark, so vehemently avowed by Disraeli in his last session of the Conference. Let me here give you, as a sign of the feeling of English workmen toward Palmerston, the following manifesto of their committee in the City of Bradford. Lord Palmerston has, it seems, accepted an invitation to Bradford to lay the foundation stone of the new Exchange in August. Whereupon the members appeal to the workmen to assemble and show their opinion of one who has broken faith with them as a Premier elected in the Liberal interest, and giving no weight against their admission to the franchise.

Your plain honest men do not care to go to the trials as taxable disapprobation of such an English and ungentlemanly conduct, and again endeavor to undeceive his Lordship's firm conviction of the honesty of the industrial classes on the important point of Protection. *Read not by the public and嗤笑 not*, but by more means than one, I venture to think, of a calm, manly deportment, and a dignified but significant ASKING FROM ALL CHEERING, or other noisy demonstrations of joy; in fact an ABSOLUTELY SILENT SILENCE, that shall not only show to the First Minister of the Crown but to the whole world that we are determined to submit no longer to political capture.

Some weeks ago The London Times published two or three letters from one R. Coningsby, who professed to be an engineer in a large establishment, where he mingled with great numbers of workmen, whose opinions he gave as being entirely opposed to the projects of Reform admitting them to the franchise, and the Reforms to let them alone. The letters were well written, and contained many additional information on the hydraulics, with but little additional information in the same direction. Not long since, a case occurred at the Jersey City Water Works relating to the subject now under discussion. It became necessary to lay a new underground pipe across the river at the distance of 1,000 feet, another main pipe of 26 inches internal diameter. Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, then a Water Commissioner, made some important experiments to prove that water was greatly retarded wherever turned from a right line, even if the pipe be enlarged on the curves. Doubtless the member from Jersey now present could enlighten the Association on this subject.

Mr. DIXON said the proposition was to lay under the river a pipe 14 inches in diameter to be supplied by means of a pump 14 to 15 feet high. The point of the pipe on either side of a jetty, may be illustrated by supposing two common clay smoking pipes to be laid down in opposite directions, so that the mouths of their bowls would come together; these being fastened by a collar, they would be free to move up or down, and thus such pipes would adjust themselves to the bed of the river. Mr. Cleveland objected to this plan on the ground that the pipes so laid would not deliver the quantity required, as the curves would impede the flow of the water. In order to remedy this, the contractor proposed to enlarge the pipe at the points where it turned, so that the original diameter of the pipe was increased to 24 inches. This is the only experiment that the temperature of the earth increases 12° Fahrenheit for every 300 feet that there is increase in the heat of the air. 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